

STACK 6
ANNEX

x4098B.104
[V. 3]

*Scraps of mounted news, portraits, etc
relating to Europe, Egypt, etc*

Athens.

"Athens, the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence." Milton.

*4098B104
VOLUME 3

— MARCH. 12TH - 29TH 1893. —

Fine Arts

*Mrs. T. Stevens
Oct. 19, 1948
4098 B. 104 v. 3*



EAST.

HILLS AROUND THE ACROPOLIS.

MOUNTAIN RANGE HYMETTOS 3,370 ft.

TEMPLE OF ZEUS.

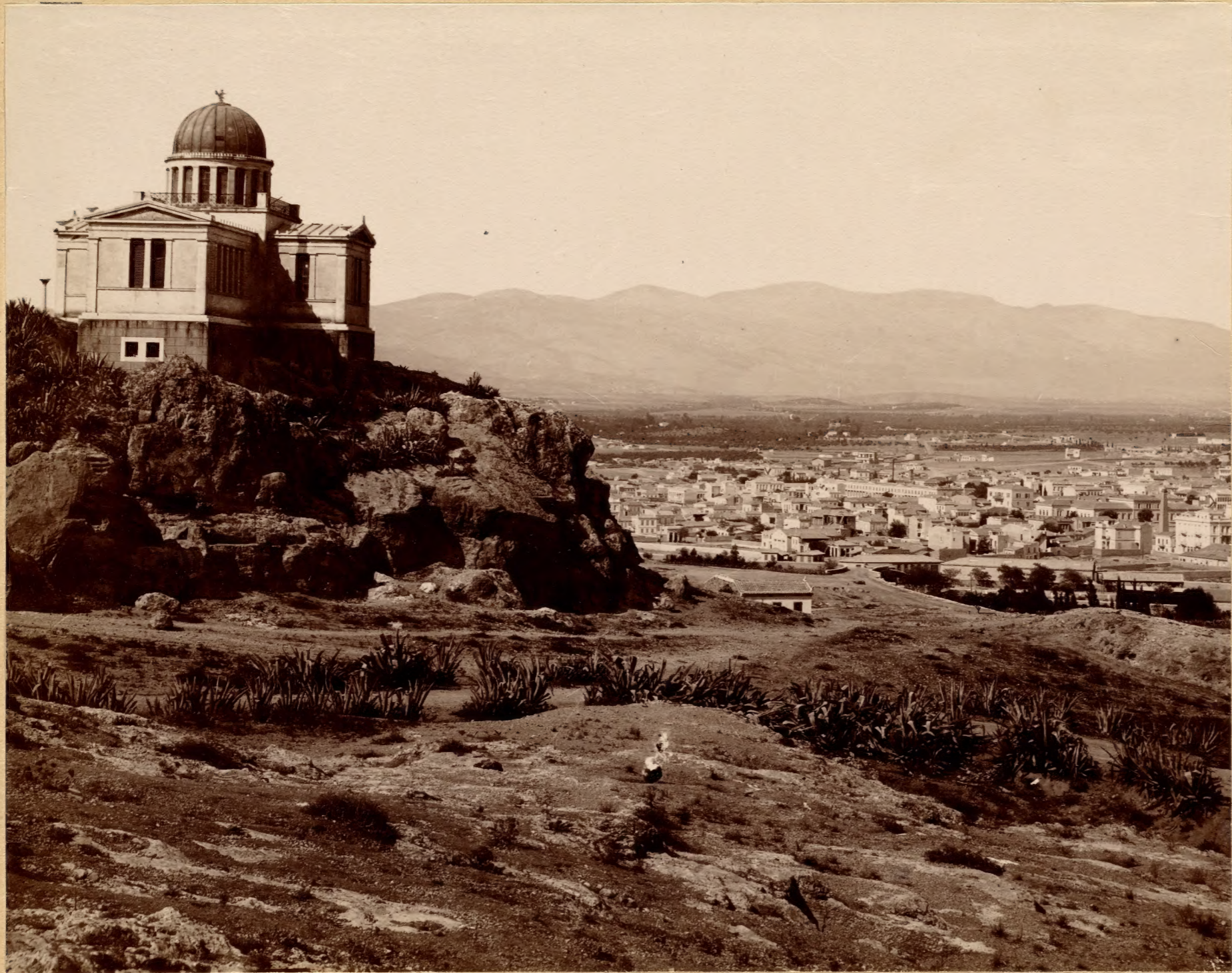


SOUTH.

HILLS AROUND THE ACROPOLIS.

HILL OF PHILOPAPPOS. Roman Consul ca 100 A.D.

ODEION OF HERODES ATTICUS.



SOUTH WEST.
HILLS AROUND THE ACROPOLIS.
COLL DES NYMPHES - OBSERVATORY.
CITY.



WEST.

AROUND THE ACROPOLIS.

CITY AND TEMPLE OF THESEUS.



NORTH.

AROUND THE ACROPOLIS.

CITY AND MOUNT LYKABETTOS. 910 ft.



NEARER CIRCLE. EAST.
ARCH OF HADRIAN.
59 ft high. 44 ft wide. archway 20 ft wide.
Separated Greek City of Theseus from Roman City of Hadrian.



NEARER CIRCLE EAST.

OLYMPEION. OLYMPIAN ZEUS.

Dimensions $353\frac{1}{2}$ ft x 134 ft Columns (Corinthian) $56\frac{1}{2}$ ft high. 100 in number.

Exceeded only by Temple of Diana at Ephesus.

Built in reign of Hadrian A. D. 130. Site selected 500 years before.

A whole street of similar monuments
erected by the winners at the Dionysiac
games extended from the theatre of Dionysos
to the tom. Base 13ft Structure 21 1/2 x 9ft



CHORAGIC MONUMENT OF LYS CRATES. B.C. 334-335 3-8



AT BASE OF ACROPOLIS.
THEATRE OF DIONYSOS.

Where plays of Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes were first given. Auditorium completed B.C. 340.
Seats of stone for 30,000 persons. Open to the sky. Surrounded by altars, sanctuaries, colonnades of which the Stoa Eumonia was 534 ft long.



THEATRE OF DIONYSOS.
STAGE WITH FIGURE OF CROUCHING
SILENUS.



SEAT OF PRIEST OF DIONYSOS.

2. views.

Inscription. *σὺν ἑστύβω*

εὐρέως Διονύσου Ελευθερέως.

Behind a pronaos which probably bore throne of HADRIAN.



TEMPLE OF DIONYSOS.



AT BASE OF THE ACROPOLIS.
ODEION OF HERODES ATTICUS.

*Tiberius Claudius Herodes Atticus, a rich Roman noble, ca A.D. 161. built this theatre in memory of his wife.
The façade was of three stories.*



AT BASE OF THE ACROPOLIS.
INTERIOR OF ODEION OF HERODES.

Seats for 6,000 persons. On the Acropolis can be seen the temple of Nike & end of Propylaea.



PRISON OF SOCRATES.

On the north side of the Hill of Philopappos are three rock hewn chambers the so-called Prison of Socrates.



HILL OF THE PNYX - PHILÓPAPPOS.

Bema, or pulpit, a cube of rock on an artificial terrace [359 x 212 ft] cut in the rock. Supposed to be where the Athenians held political assemblies.



STELE FROM Street of Tombs now in MUSEUM.



STREET OF THE TOMBS. STELE OF HEGESO: a beautiful roman at her toilette attended by female slave.



STREET OF THE TOMBS. outside the DIPYLON.

The only sepulchral street extant in Greece. Some monuments as early as B.C. 393.



ACROPOLIS. From the East

A rocky plateau about 1000 x 500 ft. - Earliest seat of the Athenian Kings. Later devoted to the Gods.
150 @ 200 ft high -

Buildings destroyed by the Persians B.C. 480. Present ruins are of time of Pericles.



ACROPOLIS. . . From the East.

Winter View.

Athenae, by common report founded by Cecrops 1550. B. C. - Earlier city was on this
rock. Later it was on the plain - Ακρόπολις. Upper city η κάτω πόλις
lower city -



ACRÓPOLIS. From South East.

TEMPLE OF JUPITER IN FOREGROUND.



THE PARTHENON.

Earth proudly wears the Parthenon

As the best gem upon her zone.

Emerson.



THE PARTHENON.

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Αρειος Πάγος. — MARS HILL.



NEAR BASE OF THE ACROPOLIS.
THE THESEION.

Regarded as the best preserved example of ancient Greek Architecture. Its age is uncertain. Dimensions 104 x 45½ ft.
Columns 19 ft high. Probably older than time of Pericles.



ACROPOLIS. From South.



ACROPOLIS. - From South West.



ACROPOLIS and base of MARS HILL.



ACROPOLIS From West.



ACROPOLIS, with temple of THESEUS in middle ground.

ACROPOLIS. BEULÉ GATE. PROPYLÆA. TEMPLE NIKE



Beulé Gate $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft wide excavated 1853 by French savant Beulé. Date erection uncertain but of late period. Bastions Turkish.

" A road running zig zag up the slope, practicable for chariots led from the lower city to the ACROPOLIS on the edge of the platform of which stood the PROPYLÆA - On entering the gates a scene of unparalleled grandeur and beauty met the eye. No trace of human dwellings anywhere but on all sides temples of Ionic marble beautiful in design and exquisitely delicate in execution sparkled like piles of alabaster in the sun. On the left stood the ERECTHEION or fane of Athena Polias, on the right that matchless edifice THE PARTHENON. Other buildings all holy to the Athenian lay grouped about these master structures and in the open spaces were statues some remarkable for their dimensions, others for their beauty and all for their legendary sanctity. Our best fitted museums are poor collections of fragments compared with the assemblage of gods and heroes which peopled the ACROPOLIS."



PROPYLÆA.

Begun B.C. 437. Architect Mnesicles. Central Gateway with two wings covering whole west front of ACROPOLIS (the only accessible side) 168 feet wide. Before and behind were Doric colonnades without bases, 28 ft high. In the centre were Ionic Columns 33 ft 7 in high. It had a frieze of triglyphs and metopes and plain pediment.

Pentelico Marble. "This work was the greatest production of civil architecture in Athens. It rivalled the PARTHENON in felicity of execution and surpassed it in boldness and originality of design" W. M. Leake.



TEMPLE OF NIKE APTEROS.

B.C. 430. Reconstructed from fragments, 1835. Pentelic marble - Dimensions 27 x 18 ft. Ionic columns 13 1/4 ft high. Frieze representing the Battle of Plataea mostly in London. From the West of temple is the famous view of plain and sea and mountain so full of beauty and historic association embracing Bay of Phaleron, Piraeus, Salamis, Eleusis, Acro Corinth - Skaramanga Mts. Megara. Saronic Gulf. Attic Coast to Cape Sunion.

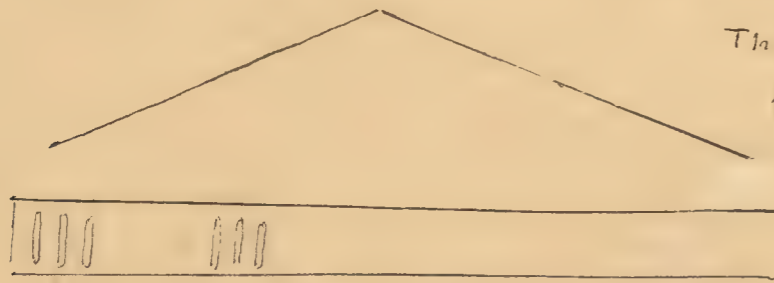


NIKE - Fragment in Museum of the ACROPOLIS.

" Bas relief provenant de la balustrade du temple de la Victoire sans ailes; xx Elle représente des Victoires dont
" deux xx une autre de lie ses sandales. Ce dernier bas relief, chef d'oeuvre de grace et d'elegance est le plus
" admirable de la serie.

PARTHENON.

Time of PERICLES. date of completion not known perhaps B.C. 393. Used for public worship B.C. 438 at Panathenaeon Festival. PHIDIAS supplied exterior ornamentation. It was built of Pentelic marble on a basement of limestone 228 ft long x 101 ft broad. The outer frame work stood on 46 Doric columns of which 34 were on the sides. The columns were $34\frac{1}{4}$ ft high lower diameter 6 ft 3. higher 4 ft 10. Its height to top of pediment was 66 feet.



The PEDIMENTS were filled with colossal figures of the gods &c thrown into strong relief by painted red background Acropole & British Museum.

The moulding was filled with triglyphs, channels painted blue and metopes fields in red figures in relief battles of gods and giants [E] Lapithae & Athenians with Centaurs [S]. Athenians Centaurs [W] and siege of Troy - Some are still on building, some in London 1 in Paris and some only known by drawings of Carrey a French artist in 1674.

The Cella or Sanctuary was raised on steps above the stylobate - Doric order. It was 194 ft long $69\frac{1}{2}$ ft wide with 6 columns 33 ft high at each end. It was divided into two chambers; in the eastern one stood the chryselephantine statue of Minerva by Phidias. Including base it was 40 ft high - Its inner kernel was of wood, the nude flesh was of ivory the garments of gold. It is estimated that the material in this statue cost £10,400. [Anthon says, £465,000.] Torn to pieces 1687

The Frieze which surrounded the CELLA - It was 524 ft long 3 @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft high. It represented in low relief a Panathenaic festival. It was painted in different colors and gold freely used in ornamentation. 22 slabs are in Acropolis Museum balance in London.

In the fifth century of our era the PARTHENON was used as a Christian Church - In 1204 it was given by the Franks to the Romish Church - In 1460 it became a Turkish mosque and a minaret was created at S.W. corner. In 1687 when the Venetians seized Athens the Turks used it as a powder magazine. A bomb exploded this powder and left the building a ruin. In 1801 Lord Elgin by virtue of a firman removed the greater part of the metopes, pediments and frieze to London at a cost of about £36,000. In 1816 they were purchased by the British Government and are now in British Museum. The Parthenon had 62 long columns 36 short columns and 50 life sized statues. East of the Propylaea stood the colossal statue of Athena Promachos executed in bronze by Phidias from the spoils of Marathon. It was 66 feet high.



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THE PARTHENON AND ERECTHEION.



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FRAGMENT OF FRIEZE OF THE PARTHENON IN ACROPOLIS MUSEUM.

Frieze of Cerra 5.24 feet long $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft high. Low relief. Represented a Panathenaic Festival.

Larger portion now in Louvre. Elgin Marbles



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FREIZE ACROPOLIS MUSEUM.



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PARTHENON FREIZE - ACROPOLIS MUSEUM.



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PARTHENON FREIZE.



PARTHENON. COLONNADE.



ERECTHEION.

Shrine of ATHENA POLIAS, guardian of Athens. Probably begun in time of Pericles completed about B. C. 407. It differs radically in shape from ordinary Greek temple having two lateral vestibules. Main portion 65 1/2 ft x 37 ft. East Porch (Sanctuary of Athena) 6 Ionic columns 22 feet high. The chamber contained a very ancient statue of Athena in olive wood and a perpetually burning light in a golden lamp made by Kallimachos. - In some part of the Erechtheion grew the sacred olive tree planted by Athena. here was the site of the graves of Kekrops first, Erechtheus sixth king of Attica and the lair of the sacred snake.



ERECTHEION.

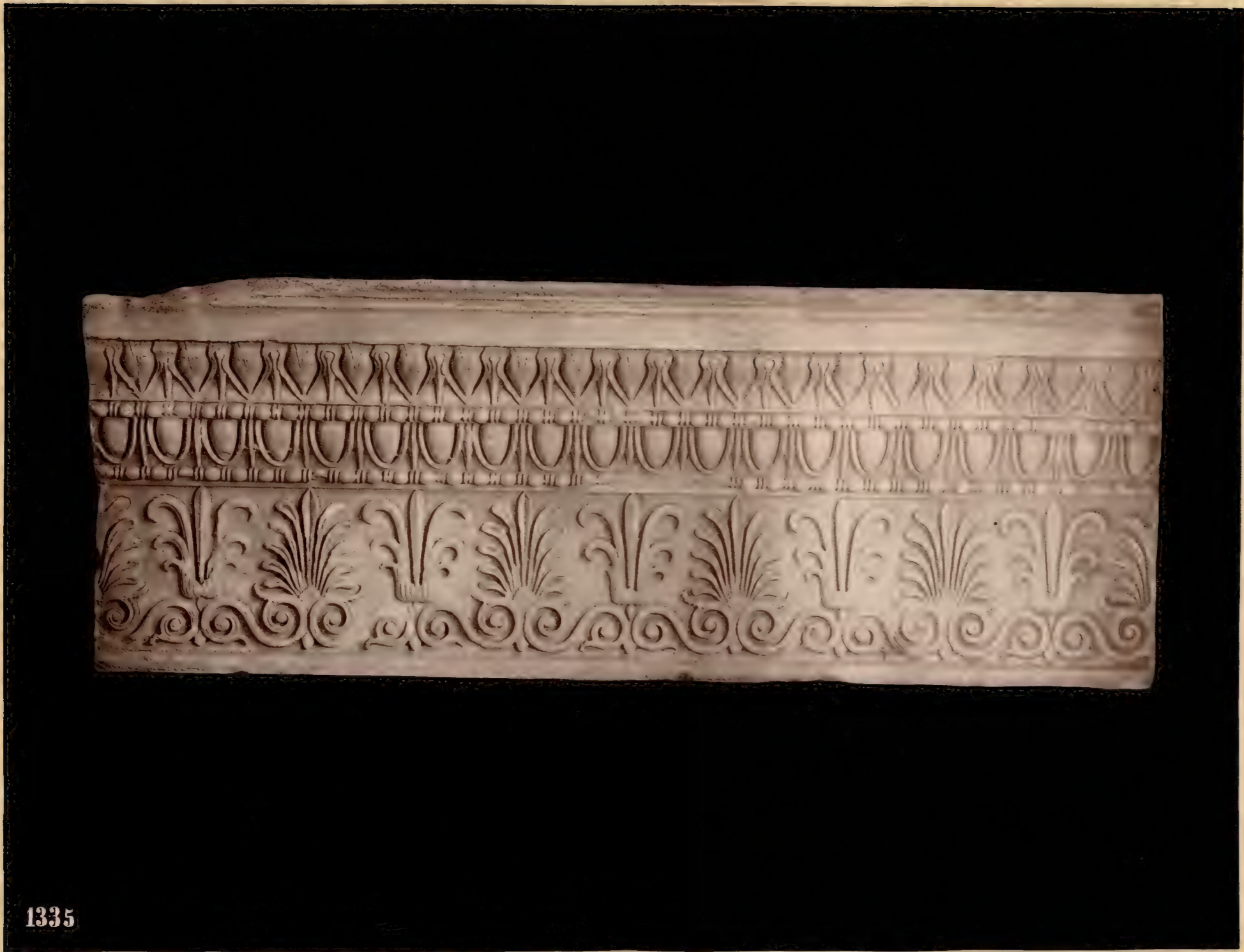
Has been used as a Greek Temple, a Christian Church, and a harem for a Turkish pasha.

In three parts, Cella of Athena, house of Erectheus, ^{Postoniacōn} Portico of Caryatides } with altars of Poseidon & Hephaestus & Demeter.



ERECTHEION.

PORTICO OF THE MAIDENS. Of the six caryatides, a little larger than life only four are antique. One is a marble restoration by Imhof, another is a terra-cotta reproduction of one carried off by Lord Elgin and now in the British Museum.



FRAGMENT OF THE FREIZE OF THE ERECTHEION.

Musée de l'Acropole.



ACROPOLIS MUSEUM.

"Monstre en tuf ayant trois corps, probablement le géant Typhon dont la partie supérieure du corps est d'un homme et la partie inférieure d'un serpent. C'est un des monuments des plus curieux et des plus importants du Musée. Il semble qu'on doive en fixer la date au VII^e siècle av. J.C. Ce groupe a été découvert au sud du Parthénon dans les fouilles de 1888."

Musée de l'Acropole.



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ACROPOLIS MUSEUM.

" Statue découverte en fragments à la
" partie orientale de l'Acropole connue
" sous le nom de MERCURE MOSCOPHORE,
" d'un art très archaïque et comme il
" semble au 6^{me} siècle av J.C. -
" Cette dénomination, un peu arbitraire
" provient de la représentation de Mercure
" le Céphalote sujet souvent traité par l'art
" mais il est probable, plus probable, que
" cette statue est une offrande de celui
" qui fait l'hommage; il porte un vase pour
" le sacrifice.
" Il porte un collier très collant, que

" se confond avec le corps; ainsi il devait être distingué par des couleurs.
" Le pedestal a été trouvé dans les fouilles de 1887 à l'est du Musée.

Musée de l'Acropole.



ACROPOLIS MUSÉUM.

"Relief représentant MINERVE s'appuyant sur sa lance devant une stèle
" quadrangulaire - Style du milieu du V^{me} siècle av. J. C.
" Il a été trouvé au Sud du Parthénon en 1837 "



Modern Athens.



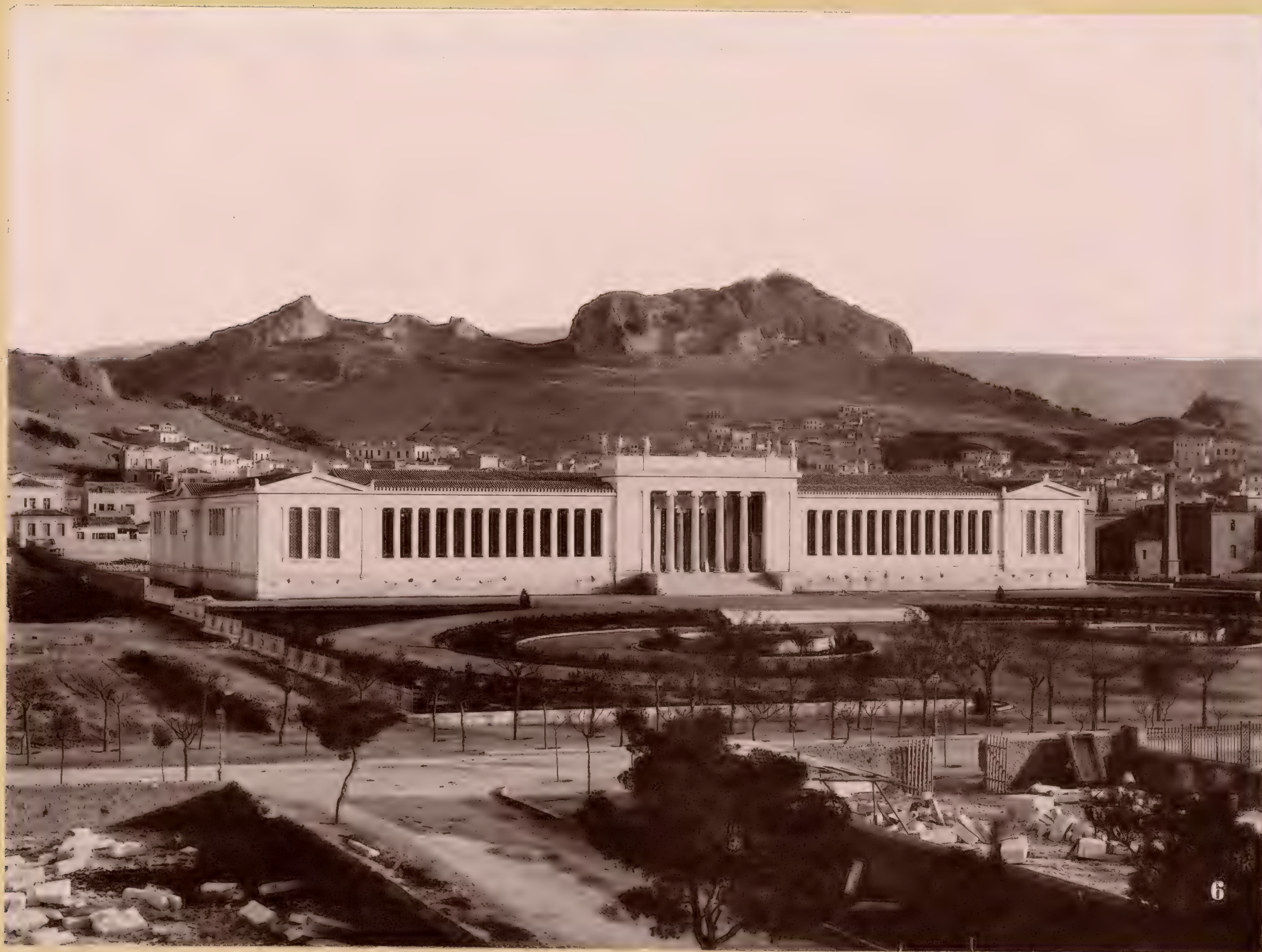
CHURCH OF PANAGIA GORGOPIKE.

Attributed to Otho de la Roche A.D. 1204.



ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

Built of Pentelic marble at the expense of late Baron Sina of Vienna.



NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Ce que distingue l'art grec de celui des autres nations de l'antiquité c'est que dans ses phases il a suivi
 tous les développements de la vie organique, aux quels sont sujets tous les êtres animés, et que comme eux, il a eu
 un berceau, une jeunesse, un âge mûr, et un déclin. Ces diverses phases de l'art grec peuvent se répartir en cinq
 périodes. 1^o L'art préhistorique jusqu'à la première Olympiade (776 av J.Ch) 2^o L'art archaïque jusqu'à l'époque classique (776-475)
 3^o L'époque classique jusqu'à la mort d'Alexandre (325-325) 4^o L'époque alexandrine jusqu'à la conquête romaine (325-146) 5^o L'époque
 romaine jusqu'au moyen âge.



ARCHAÏQUE.

"Idole très ancienne probablement d'Artemis
(Diane) consacrée à Artemis par une femme
de Nuxos nommée Nicandre, ainsi que l'indique
une inscription très ancienne gravée à la partie
inférieure du corps à la gauche de la statue.

Elle a la forme d'une xoan et est une des
plus anciennes statues de marbres qu'aient
faites les Grecs.

Elle remonte probablement au 7^{me} siècle
av. J. C."

Musée National.



" Stèle funéraire d'Aristion trouvée en Attique, exposée jusqu'en ces derniers temps au Thésion. Elle a été faite au 6^{me} siècle av. J. C. par l'artiste Aristocles. Aristion mort y est représenté en traits personnels et en costume de héros, tel que nous en représentons ces guerriers de Marathon qui repoussèrent si vaillamment de la Grèce l'invasion des Barbares. Cette œuvre se fait remarquer par sa simplicité et une finesse qui la rendent précieuse et qui en fait un des plus beaux et des plus importants monuments de l'art grec dans ces temps reculés. Musée National.



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Classic Epoch.

STATUE OF HERMES FOUND AT DELOS IN 1881.
One of the finest specimens in National Museum.



Alexandrine Epoch. Colossal Statue of Poseidon.

" Trouvée à Milo. Elle semble avoir été faite à l'époque Alexandrine. Le trident est moderne. 56



129 bis

Roman Epoch

Poor copy of Minerva of Phidias.

National Museum.

"Petite Statue de MINERVE découverte en 1890 à ATHÈNES sur la place Vassilikon. C'est une réplique exacte
" de l'époque romaine de la statue Chrysothronos de la MINERVE PARTHÈNES de PHIDIAS.



SEPULCHRAL VASE - Street of the Tombs

*"Ces vases sont en marbre et massif, ils étaient exposés sur les tombeaux comme des monuments
"funéraires."*

National Museum.



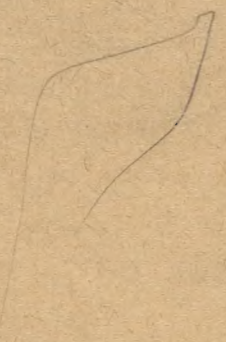
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SEPULCHRAL VASE

National Museum.

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Syracuse



Syracuse